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## PSYCHOLOGICAL PERIODICALS

*Zeits. f. Psychologie.* Bd. lxxxiv., Heft. 1-3. P. BUSSE. 'Ueber die Gedächtnisstufen und ihre Beziehung zum Aufbau der Wahrnehmungswelt.' [Reports experiments, performed in Jaensch's laboratory, on three types of image chosen from the memory-continuum (after-images, images of sense-memory, memory-images proper), with observers 11 to 17 years of age. Laws of the comparative behavior of these images are made out for change of the spatial relations of subject and object, for range of concomitant field of view, for clearness, for power of suppression and resistance; and the influence of sense-memory upon perception is demonstrated.] W. FUCHS. 'Untersuchungen über das Sehen der Hemianopiker und Hemiambyopiker: i. Verlagerungserscheinungen.' [Third of the series of papers edited by Gelb and Goldstein. Errors of localisation, both relative (tendency toward the point of fixation) and absolute (shift of visual space at large), are explained in terms of attention, which is however taken not as mental faculty but as 'structurally determined reaction' in Köhler's sense.] Literaturbericht.

Bd. lxxxiv., Heft 4-6. A. GELB. 'Ueber den Wegfall der Wahrnehmung von "Oberflächenfarben:" Beiträge zur Farbenpsychologie auf Grund von Untersuchungen an Fällen mit erworbenen, durch zerebrale Läsionen bedingten Farbensinnstörungen.' [Fourth paper of the Gelb-Goldstein series. Reports cases in which there was loss of surface colors (Katz), and all visual objects appeared filmy or filmy-bulky. Persistence of object-consciousness assured the color-constancy of these films.] H. FRIEDLAENDER. 'Ueber Gewichtstäuschungen.' [Reports experiments on the resting skin. Illusions with stimuli differing in material are due to expectation; those with stimuli differing in volume to expectation *plus* the influence of 'seen' density. The 'idea of expectation' involves a complex play of the unconscious associative mechanism, and its effect may be a positive as well as a negative (contrast) suggestion.] K. SCHOLL. 'Vom absoluten Eindrucke bei Schallstärkevergleichen.' [Attempts to prove the relative (empirical) nature of 'absolute impression' by the effect of series of single (loud or weak) or paired sounds interpolated between regular series. No clear result can be made out.] Literaturbericht.

Bd. lxxxv., Heft 1-4. Festschrift zum 70. Geburtstage von Prof. Dr. Georg E. Müller. J. FROEBES. 'Aus der Vorgeschichte der psychologischen Optik.' [Outlines the views of the Greek, Alexandrian and mediaeval periods (Aristotle; Euclid; Alhazen, Vitello, R. Bacon).] E. R. JAENSCH. 'Zur Methodik experimenteller Untersuchungen an optischen Anschauungsbildern: z. T. nach gemeinsam mit F. Reich durchgeführten Versuchen.' [The images of sense-memory follow the general laws of perception: identity of visual direction, retinal incongruity. The eidetic *Anlage* is found in two types of constitution, the tetanic and the Basedow; most cases are clinically quite normal.] D. KATZ. 'Psychologische Versuche mit Amputierten.' [Summarises observations on the illusion of the phantom limb, on the sensitivity of the stump, and on the behavior of muscles after Sauerbruch's opera-

tion. The perception of weight arises, not in the joints, but in muscle and tendon.] O. KRON. 'Eidetiker unter deutschen Dichtern: ein Beitrag zum Problem des dichterischen Schaffens.' [Discusses the images of sense-memory in the cases of O. Ludwig, L. Tieck, E. T. A. Hoffman, J. V. von Scheffel, and Goethe.] G. RÉVÉSZ. 'Prüfung der Musikalität.' [Describes and evaluates tests of rhythmical sense, absolute and relative ear, recognition of octaves, analysis of dyads, triads, etc., the catching and repeating of melodies, playing by ear.] E. RUBIN. 'Vorteile der Zweckbetrachtung für die Erkenntnis.' [A teleologically directed *Aufgabe* has the advantages of cumulative pleasure, analytic procedure, results from unsystematic work, availability of organised memory-material.] F. SCHUMANN. 'Die Repräsentation des leeren Raumes im Bewusstsein: eine neue Empfindung.' [Reduces vision of empty space (as in stereoscopic combinations) to a true sensation, the 'glassy' sensation.] W. BAADE. 'Zur Lehre von den psychischen Eigenschaften.' [Psychology has two parts, which deal respectively with the phenomena of consciousness and with the psychical attributes of the organism. These attributes are in turn either general, whose adaptive reactions bear witness to a principle of continuity, or circumscribed, whose functions are approximately stereotyped. The writer advocates a special dynamology, or science of the circumscribed attributes (Benke's *Angelegtheiten*, Wundt's psychical dispositions, Müller's residues).]

Bd. lxxxv., Heft 5, 6. L. BOUMAN und A. A. GRUENBAUM. 'Kasualistischer Beitrag zur Vorstellungspsychologie.' [The self-centred day-dreams of a patient who, under laboratory tests, shows small power of visualisation are made up of vivid visual, auditory, haptical images. There are thus objective and personal types of ideation.] J. PLASSMANN. 'Säkulare Veränderlichkeit des Dezimalfehlers.' [Continues records from 1917 to 1919.] H. KELLER. 'Eine Verbesserung am Hipschen Chronoscop.' [Rotary dial.] Literaturbericht.

Bd. lxxxvi., Heft 1-3. W. FUCHS. 'Untersuchungen über das Sehen der Hemianopiker und Hemiamblyopiker: ii. Die totalisierende Gestaltauffassung.' [Fifth paper of the Gelb-Goldstein series. Experiments show that, under certain conditions, central supplementation may give rise to the appearance of clear vision by the defective or injured parts of the retina. The conditions prove that the result cannot be explained by images or residua or attention; there is a 'totalising apprehension,' a touching-off of a central *Gesamtgestaltprozess*. This same process is normally at work in the filling-out of the blind spot, in twilight vision by the fovea, in certain observations of visual forms (Schumann, Zigler).] H. HENNING. 'Ein optisches Hintereinander und Ineinander: Gemischte Farbenempfindungen.' [(1) A simple stereoscopic arrangement permits the seeing of two colored areas at different distances with corresponding (identical) retinal areas; the nearer color is a transparent surface. (2) A modification of von Karpinska's apparatus permits the seeing of differently colored lines (under certain circumstances, areas), with corresponding retinal areas, at identically the same place (*am gleichen Orte der Kernfläche*); the result depends upon accurate fusion of contours and energy of attention. (3) A *Nachtrag* discusses related phenomena and physiological conditions.] Literaturbericht. Gesellschaft für experimentelle Psychologie. [Notice of 7th Congress.]

Bd. lxxxvi., Heft 4. E. KALLA. 'Eine neue Theorie des Aubert-Försterschen Phänomens.' [Haploscopic experiments show that the Aubert-Förster phenomenon (optical figures that are small and near are recognized over a larger portion of the field of vision than large and distant figures appearing under the same visual angle) is independent of accommodation and convergence; Jaensch's theory is thus refuted. In point of fact, distant objects arouse more residua than near, and this arousal means mutual inhibition, which is therefore the key to the phenomenon. The Koster phenomenon (enhanced *Eindringlichkeit* in micropsia, and under conditions which destroy visual objectivity) is to be explained similarly, as due to the cutting-off of residua.] K. WINZEN. 'Die Abhängigkeit der paarweisen Assoziation von der Stellung des besser haftenden Gliedes.' [Varied experiments prove that, if two ideas are to be associated, and the one is more holdfast (*besser haftend*) than the other,—more familiar, more insistent,—it is of advantage for retention that the more holdfast idea come first and not second. Hence in learning vocabularies one should place the foreign word to the right, not (as is usual) to the left of the native word.] W. HELLPACH. 'Zu der Bemerkung des Herrn Brugmans in Heft 5/6 des 85. Bandes dieser Zeitschrift.'

Bd. lxxxvi., Heft 5, 6. F. SCHUMANN. 'Die Dimensionen des Raumes.' [Second paper of the series *Untersuchungen über die psychologischen Grundprobleme der Tiefenwahrnehmung*, ed. by Schumann.—Raises the question whether the truly plastic spatial impression, as distinguished from that of a pictorial representation of space, is in fact tridimensional. Recent experiments have made it certain that two colors may appear at different distances in the same visual direction; and this fact, together with the existence of the colorless glassy sensation, seem to assure tridimensionality. The conclusion, however, is so far only tentative.] E. R. JAENSCH und F. REICH. 'Ueber die Lokalisation im Sehraum.' [Second paper in the series *Ueber den Aufbau der Wahrnehmungswelt und ihre Struktur im Jugendalter*, ed. by Jaensch.—(1) The localisation of the images of sense-memory (*Anschauungsbilder*), whether with steady fixation or with shift of the point of regard, is determined by the region of attention (*Aufmerksamkeitssort*). (2) All the phenomena observable with the use of the three actual threads of the Hering-Hillebrand fundamental experiment on horopter deviation are also observable in the parallel experiment with images of sense-memory; the same three types of observer appear, and in general an observer retains his type in passing from the one to the other experiment. If fixation is long maintained, the phenomena of the fundamental experiment are typically complicated by the supervention of images. These results suggest the use of the image as an instrument of analysis of the fundamental experiment; and it is found that if, in the observation of two or three imaginal threads in the image of sense-memory, one or two are distinguished by the attention, then, as the attention is voluntarily shifted, the preferred thread or threads shift also in the same direction. Since a near-position of attention touches off a tendency to adjustment of attention for distance, and conversely, the whole group of phenomena falls under Hering's principle of the self-regulation of living substance (cf. Mach's antagonistic processes of attention). (3) Hillebrand's explanation of the horopter deviation is unsatisfactory because his experimental arrangements were only partial. Space-values are not stable. The cue to explanation lies in the gross phenomena of the

parallel experiment; and the passage from eidetic (imaginal) through hemieidetic to rudimentarily eidetic endowment furnishes the needed continuity between the parallel and the fundamental experiments.] A. HOEFLER. 'Meinongs Psychologie.' [An appreciation of the ten papers in the psychological volume of Meinong's *Gesammelte Abhandlungen*.] Literaturbericht.

Bd. lxxxvii., Heft 1, 2. E. BECHER. 'W. Köhlers physikalische Theorie der physiologischen Vorgänge, die der Gestaltwahrnehmung zugrunde liegen.' [Popular paraphrase of the argument of Köhler's book "Die physischen Gestalten in Ruhe und im stationären Zustand" (1920), with comment interspersed in smaller type: a useful paper.] G. MARZYNSKI. 'Studien zur zentralen Transformation der Farben. [(1) A given grey in a given illumination may be objectively lightened or darkened *either* by addition of white or black *or* by increase or decrease of total or partial illumination; the resulting difference of intensity of light may then be the same, but phenomenologically the change of brightness is not identical with the change due to total or partial 'transformation.' An examination of the experimental studies of Weber's Law shows that constancy of the differential sensitivity appears only where transformation is in play. (2) A shadowed and an unshadowed paper may be compared for objective, subjective and reductive equality. The shadowed paper looks darker under the subjective than under the objective attitude, but still appears less dark than the reductive procedure makes it. Schools of painting show characteristic differences in their treatment of shadows.] E. GOTTHEIL. 'Ueber das latente Sinnengedächtnis der Jugendlichen und seine Aufdeckung.' [Second paper of the series Ueber die Vorstellungswelt der Jugendlichen und den Aufbau des intellektuellen Lebens, ed. by Jaensch.—Tests made by way of after-image and memory-image bring out rudiments of images of sense-memory even in cases where a direct test fails. An eidetic phase of development is therefore in all probability normal.] E. R. und W. JAENSCH. 'Ueber die Verbreitung der eidetischen Anlage im Jugendalter.' [Third paper of the series.—A statistical enquiry confirms the results of the preceding study.] A. GOESSER. 'Ueber die Gründe des verschiedenen Verhaltens der einzelnen Gedächtnisstufen.' [Fourth paper of the series.—Experiments on after-images, images of sense-memory, and memory-images, as regards mode of appearance of background, freedom from background, influence of a rotating or uneven background and of a colored projection-surface, and assimilation to objects of perception, all alike indicate that as the memory-series proceeds the connection of the image with the objects of perception simultaneously presented becomes weaker.]

Bd. lxxxvii., Heft 3, 4. B. HERWIG. 'Ueber den inneren Farbensinn der Jugendlichen und seine Beziehung zu den allgemeinen Fragen der Lichtsinns.' [This paper, the fifth of the series Ueber Grundfragen der Farbenpsychologie ed. by Jaensch, opens with a full discussion of the nature and distribution of the image of sense-memory, its differences from the ordinary after-image, the conditions of its appearance as positive or negative, etc. The author then shows that many sense-phenomena appear in the image in exaggerated and therefore more readily accessible form. The study of these imaginal effects is therefore instructive for the general psychology of vision: they may help us, *e.g.*, to distinguish color-weakness from color-blindness, inner from

outer color-blindness, etc. The phenomena of induction receive special attention, and the normal color-blindness of the peripheral retina is referred to induction rather than to anatomical insufficiency.] E. R. JAENSCH. 'Ueber Kontrast im optischen Anschauungsbild.' [Sixth paper of the series.—Contrast-effects are enhanced in the image.] B. HERWIG und E. R. JAENSCH. 'Ueber Mischung von objektiv dargebotenen Farben mit Farben des Anschauungsbildes.' [Seventh paper.—Phenomena of mixture, less often of rivalry, occur. The results of mixture confirm the status of the image.] Literaturbericht.

*Arch. f. d. ges. Psychologie.* Bd. xxxix., Heft 3, 4. B. PAULSEN. 'Einfache Reaktionen bei Variation und rhythmischer Gliederung der Vorperiode.' [The effect of equally spaced auditory stimuli in the foreperiod of auditory reaction differs with the length of the intervals and the tendency of the reactor to rhythmisation. The best result (unity of voluntary process, correct reaction) is obtained with two optimally spaced signals which are apprehended with the stimulus proper as forming an anapaest.] J. O. VERTES. 'Das Gedächtnis der Blinden.' [The immediate verbal memory of blind children is better, both in range and in time of reproduction, than that of normal children.] J. K. von HOESSLIN. 'Die Melodie als gestaltender Ausdruck seelischen Lebens.' [Working from the definitions of melody offered by Lipps and Siebeck, the writer finds that tones affect the inner life of mind both by their manifold interrelations and by the play of tensions which they touch off. The tensions are enough: we have space-melodies in the Gothic cathedral and thought-melodies in the poems of Goethe and Lenau.] E. STERN. 'Zur Frage der "logischen" Wertung.' [Experiments on touch, taste and smell (right-wrong, present-absent) confirm Haering's thesis that cognition is an evaluation.] W. WIRTH. 'Beiträge zur psychophysischen Anthropologie. i. Anomalien der Gesichtsfarbe als Begleiterscheinungen der Farbenblindheit.' [Deuteranopes seem to be markedly ruddy, protanopes pale.]

Bd. xl., Heft 1, 2. C. THEODORIDIS. 'Sexuelles Fühlen und Werten.' [The author starts from the thesis that moral ideas and social organisation have their root in sexual evaluation, and that universally and originally the sexual act is regarded as something mysterious, forbidden, impure: this is the view of the man, who considers that he injures or defiles the woman. After adducing evidence for his views, the author considers certain problems of social psychology, connected with the beginnings of society and with the growth of law.] N. ACH. 'Zur Psychologie der Amputierten: ein Beitrag zur praktischen Psychologie.' [Discusses the mental state of the patient, and his psychological treatment; the choice and use of the prosthesis; and the education of the will to work.]

Bd. xl., Heft 3, 4. W. WIRTH. 'Unserem grossen Lehrer Wilhelm Wundt in unauslöschlicher Dankbarkeit zum Gedächtnis!' [Memorial article with two portraits.] O. KLEMM. 'Untersuchungen über die Lokalisation von Schallreizen: 4. Ueber den Einfluss des binauralen Zeitunterschiedes auf die Lokalisation.' [Discusses the binaural temporal limen, the appearance of a simple subjective field of hearing, localisation and apparent movement in the sense of the temporal difference. Experiments with the Helmholtz pendulum give extraordinarily small times: thus localisation is possible for one observer with a temporal difference of 0.002σ.] E. SCHERER. 'Das Problem der anschaulichen Gestaltung in der Lyrik.' [The sensory and affective

reality that is aesthetically characteristic of the best lyric poetry depends, not on the arousal of visual imagery, but upon verbal melody and rhythm: pitch, weight, volume of vowels, duration, accent of syllables. These elements, possibly reinforced by kinaesthesia, are responsible for the plastic effect.] J. E. LIPS. 'Die gleichzeitige Vergleichung Zweier Strecken mit einer dritten nach dem Augenmass: zum Drei-Reize-Problem in der Psychophysik.' [Under the experimental conditions the double judgment has a small advantage in accuracy over the corresponding single judgment. Under the same conditions the normal *DL* is approximately the same as compared with the current values of the simultaneous *DL*; new experiments, however, greatly reduce these latter.]

*Psychological Review*. Vol. xxvii., no. 1. C. E. FERREE and G. RAND. 'The Absolute Limits of Colour Sensitivity and the Effect of Intensity of Light upon the Apparent Limits.' [With stimuli of high intensity, the limits of R, B, Y coincide with those of white-light vision (the limits for G are narrower); for stimuli of equal energy at medium intensities, the limits of R, B, Y interlace. In the mid and far periphery of the retina, large differences in amount of light are needed to change perceptibly the limits of sensitivity.] H. A. CARR and M. C. HARDY. 'Some Factors in the Perception of Relative Motion: A Preliminary Experiment.' [Observations on two lights, set vertically, either one of which could be given a horizontal movement. Perceptive accuracy is increased by difference in size (or increase in combined area, or both); by inequality of brightness and decrease of combined illumination; by rate of motion; and (in general) by fixation of the stationary light. Extent of motion has no influence, and position of stationary light a variable effect.] S. D. ROBBINS. 'A New Objective Test for Verbal Imagery Types.' [Threefold presentation of specially prepared meaningless syllables. Consonants receive less attention than vowels, and short vowels much less than long. Vivid verbal imagery makes for efficiency.] 'Note on the Verbal Imagery of Stammerers and Normal Speakers.' [Stammerers pay more attention than normal speakers to consonants.] J. R. KANTOR. 'A Functional Interpretation of Human Instincts.' [We must distinguish between instinct (functioning of a connate potential reaction system) and instinctive behaviour (which comprises acquired tendencies of response). We then understand that all instincts are specific; that not a single act of an adult person is instinctive (an original response); and that the emotive situation, by dissociating reaction systems, may leave in function only some instinctive mode of behaviour.] J. P. M'GONIGAL. 'Immobility: An Enquiry into the Mechanism of the Fear Reaction.' [The expression of fear is primarily an effect of thyroxine, as that of anger is an effect of adrenin.]

*Psychological Review*. Vol. xxvii., No. 2. W. D. SCOTT. 'Changes in Some of our Conceptions and Practices of Personnel.' [Emphasises individual differences, the non-rational aspects of behavior, the definition of education as profiting by experience, the idea of workers-in-their-work as opposed to that of pegs and holes, the scientific basis of vocational guidance.] J. J. B. MORGAN. 'An Analysis of Effort.' [Effort is fundamentally a reflex response to an inimical stimulus which the normal organic response has failed to meet.] J. F. DASHIELL. 'A Comparison of Complete *vs.* Alternate methods of Learning Two Habits.' [Experiments under varied conditions on maze

running (rats, children, adults), card-sorting and adding (adults), show that learning by the complete method is the more economical procedure.] R. M. OGDEN. 'The Tonal Manifold.' [Graphic representation of the system of pitch-brightness, volume and intensity.] C. ROSENOW. 'Is Lack of Intelligence the Chief Cause of Delinquency?' [The correct conclusion from Goring's statistics is that in all probability factors other than intelligence are of greater importance as determinants of crime.]

Vol. xxvii., No. 3. C. SPEARMAN. 'Manifold Sub-Theories of "The Two Factors."' [Expands reply to Thomson in *Brit. J. Psych.*, 1916. The fundamental theory has now been demonstrated with finality.] G. H. THOMSON. 'General *vs.* Group Factors in Mental Activities.' [The proof of the Theory of Two Factors by hierarchical order falls to the ground, and Spearman's mathematical argument is finally proved invalid. A Sampling Theory of Ability, which considers any performance as carried out by a sample of group factors, is offered as alternative.] J. R. KANTOR. 'Suggestions toward a Scientific Interpretation of Perception.' [Perception is the conscious behavior through which are developed the meanings of objects and relations which operate in the adaptation of the individual to his surroundings and in their control.] E. C. TOLMAN. 'Instinct and Purpose.' [Instincts are defined as (1) determining adjustments, often hierarchically arranged, which set in readiness particular groups of (2) variable subordinate acts. Purpose is the interaction of (1) and (2).] S. B. RUSSELL. 'Brain Mechanisms and Mental Images' [Mental images occur only when there is coordinated molecular response in a brain centre conditioned by a former environment. The response is conditioned by means of registering mechanisms in the centre and association mechanisms.]

Vol. xxvii., No. 4. W. S. HUNTER. 'The Modification of Instinct from the Standpoint of Social Psychology.' [The social significance of instinct depends largely on the modification (structural, temporal, adaptive) that instinctive forms of behavior undergo under the influence of intelligent behavior.] E. ISAACS. 'The Nature of the Rhythm Experience.' [Rhythm is the experience arising from the periodic, pendular, reflex response of characteristic organs to objective stimulation. It thus involves perception of stimuli, experience of periodic reflex response, accentuation and grouping by attention, and feeling due to repeated movement.] G. H. THOMSON. 'A New Point of View in the Interpretation of Threshold Measurements in Psychophysics.' [Emphasises the influence of 'moral' characteristics or 'mood' upon the *DL*.] J. W. BRIDGES and V. M. DOLLINGER. 'The Correlation between Interests and Abilities in College Courses.' [On the face of the returns relative interests are an extraordinarily inaccurate symptom of relative capacities; but the problem is highly complex.] R. H. WHEELER. 'Visual Phenomena in the Dreams of a Blind Subject.' [After sixteen years of blindness the dreams show three peculiarities; the persistence of the synaesthesia of the waking life, the reduction of voices to the subject's own vocal-motor imagery and their differentiation by color, and a tendency to visualise himself at a distance.]

Vol. xxvii. No. 5. L. T. TROLAND. 'The Physical Basis of Nerve Functions.' [Discusses, on the basis of the work of Nernst, Lillie and Lucas, the general mechanisms of excitation and stimulation, the specific mechanisms of the threshold, impulse propagation, the ener-



getics of nerve processes, the all-or-none principle, and the mechanisms of synapse and receptor; and makes psychophysiological applications.] R. H. WHEELER. 'Theories of the Will and Kinaesthetic Sensations.' [The historical divergence of opinions is due to the prejudice in favor of an unique mental process, to systematic bias and to lack of introspective data. The 'unique mental process' in will is simply kinaesthesia.] W. R. MILES. 'A Pursuit Pendulum.' [The instrument enables us to measure quickness, precision, steadiness of movement in reference to a moving object.] C. E. FERREE and G. RAND. 'The Limits of Color Sensitivity: Effect of Brightness of Preexposure and Surrounding Field.' [Color zones are widest when preexposure and surrounding fields have the brightness of the color. Difference of surrounding field may narrow a zone by 11°; of preexposure field, by 17°; of both together, by 20°.]

Vol. xxvii, No. 6. A. S. OTIS. 'Do We Think in Words?' [Thought is restricted neither to the material of language nor to the action of the language mechanisms.] C. H. WOOLBERT. 'A Behavioristic Account of Sleep.' [Sleep is a matter of the efficient domination of the upper muscular systems by the lower, operating through the relaxing power of fatigue.] E. S. ROBINSON. 'The Compensatory Function of Make-Believe Play.' [Play, the more private forms of fantasy, much lying and story-telling, and the appreciation of stories all serve the same fundamental purpose as compensatory mechanisms.] E. G. BORING. 'The Control of Attitude in Psychophysical Experiments.' [Gives rules, in reply to Thomson, for the regulation of attitude in psychophysical experiments.] L. A. JONES and P. REEVES. 'The Physical Measurement and Specification of Color.' [Discusses uses of spectroradiometer, spectrophotometer, colorimeter.] S. L. PRESSEY. 'Suggestions Looking toward a Fundamental Revision of Current Statistical Procedure as Applied to Tests.' ['Reliability' simply means consistency, and 'validity' does not assure value. Tests should be built specifically for concrete problems, and their value measured by their efficiency in dealing with these problems.]

Vol. xxviii, No. 1. M. W. CALKINS. 'The Truly Psychological Behaviorism.' [Neither Watson nor Warren, but only the self-psychologist, may lay claim to a genuine behavioristic psychology, a study of the totally integrated individual in the attitudes whereby it confronts its environment.] J. R. KANTOR. 'An Attempt toward a Naturalistic Description of Emotions, I.' [The distinctive mark of emotion is the absence in the act of an organized response-system; emotion is a momentary condition of 'no-response.' Analysis reveals three phases: an act of simple apprehension, disintegration of the constitutive response-systems (emotive activity proper), and superseding organic or other activities. Since emotion appears only under definite external conditions the question of inheritance is futile.] H. LUNDHOLM. 'The Affective Tone of Lines: Experimental Researches.' [Lines appear to imitate in their movement the motor expression of emotions, and therefore arouse feeling-tone.] S. C. PEPPER. 'The Law of Habituation.' [Secular changes of appreciation, 'value mutations,' are accounted for by a law of habituation. Under repeated stimulation, the members of a linked affective series swing, continuously or cyclically, from dislike to liking.] W. SCHILLING. 'The Effect of Caffeine and Acetanilid on Simple Reaction Time.' [The drugs, in 5-grain doses, retard reaction time and increase unsteadiness. Nothing positive can be said of an effect on pulse and breathing.]